

PENROSE OFFERS NATIONAL POLICY

Senator Suggests Military and Industrial Preparedness Against Future Wars.

URGES END OF CONTROL

Overtaxation and Riotous Expenditure Must Stop, He Tells Upholsterers.

Senator Boies Penrose, ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee, told the guests at the Peace and Reconstruction dinner of the Upholsterers Association of America in the Astor last night in round Republican terms what he considered to be the task of this country in general and of the coming Congress in particular. The things that he advocated are these: Adequate military preparedness, because he believes that any country that is not prepared to defend itself is not a nation; adequate industrial preparedness, because he believes that any country that is not prepared to produce for itself is not a nation; and adequate control of the money market, because he believes that any country that is not prepared to control its own money is not a nation.

Senator Penrose's speech was seconded by that of Gov. Walter Edge of New Jersey. He too appealed for a government that will encourage business, that will encourage the development of the great port of New York, which we share, but which we are encouraging by every possible means the private capital which is rapidly building up the port and developing the valuable tracts along our shores.

"The two governments," he said, "are not only paying their own money, but they are also paying the money of New York, which we share, but which we are encouraging by every possible means the private capital which is rapidly building up the port and developing the valuable tracts along our shores."

Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas renewed his charges of the lack of proper material in the Argentine battle.

"There were not 7,000 airplanes there," he declared, "and when I showed them there were only 125. I showed that Secretary Baker did not fairly but that he qualified as a sublime genius of constructive literature."

Chen Tsur, Chinese Consul-General at New York, described the opportunities for American trade in China and predicted that they could only be developed by the aid of an American merchant fleet and navy. Eugene M. Travis told of his efforts to reduce the State tax budget and appealed to his hearers for a close scrutiny of the results.

Charles F. Murphy, who was named one of the defendants in a suit to recover \$10,000,000 brought last December by Louis Hartog against the Corn Products Refining Company, of which Murphy is an official, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a suit against Hartog in which \$175,000 is demanded.

In the long and complicated complaint, which was drawn up by Murphy's attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, the famous Chicago attorney, the plaintiff charges that Hartog, through his dealing with Hartog, Murphy complains that he gave Hartog \$125,000 in cash, a check for \$10,000, and a promise of another \$10,000 in exchange for stock in the North Kensington Refining Company, a New York corporation, which Hartog promised to deliver to him.

"It is now time that the autocratic boards and commissions at Washington to which you business men have submitted during the war, be abolished. The pernicious policy of price fixing and interference should be abandoned as quickly as possible."

"Every radical and theorist and idealist has his day in Washington. Now let us return business to its owners. Let us restore to our national life the great stimulus that have been lost—initiative and the enterprise of the individual. Hand back the railroads and decide a way in which they can earn sufficient revenue to provide for expansion and for the proper carriage of passengers and freight."

"We have had our lesson in Government ownership. The railroads absolutely broke down. Passengers were carried like cattle, and freight was not carried at all."

"The system is being operated in a way to pile up a deficit threatening the bankruptcy of the nation."

Restore the Big Lines.

"Restore the telegraph and telephone systems, which the Government never should have acquired. They were sold on a dictum from the White House without any hearing, and so far as I am concerned, they are no longer ours."

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REDS ARE READ OUT OF TEACHING FORCE

Dr. Tildesley Declares There Is No Place for Them in New York Schools.

LINVILLE ATTACKS BOARD

Lively Debate Is Heard at Luncheon of Public Education Body.

There will be no Marxian Socialists on the teaching force of the New York public schools if Associate Superintendent of Schools John Tildesley has his way. Dr. Tildesley read the "Reds" out of the system at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, where the Public Education Association staged a debate between the radical and conservative factions of Father Knickerbocker's educational body. Neither Dr. Tildesley nor Henry Linville of the Teachers' Union, who led the radical wing of the discussion, minced their words, and there might have been reason for anxiety concerning the tumults of those present if the fact that the luncheon was a private affair had not been known. The debate was a lively one, and the discussion of the proper education of food had not already been exploded by the functions of modern times. The Teachers' Union, as well known, has been told by the Board of Education that it must hold no more meetings in the public schools unless its speakers name their utterances. Mr. Linville made up yesterday for the lost opportunities of the meetings he hasn't been allowed to have, and by the time he got through the Board of Education, he was a man who knew exactly what the T. U. thinks of it. In the course of his speech he said that the associate superintendent in the theory that did lead to the destruction of the school system, and that he was a Socialist has no place in the public schools and should be dismissed.

"No Place for 'Red' Teacher."

"Whether I said that at that time I do not remember," Dr. Tildesley began his reply, "but I do desire to state to you most emphatically that in my judgment there is no place for a Marxian Socialist as a teacher in our New York city school system. Marxian socialism means the destruction by violence of private property, the overthrow of the family and of all those institutions upon which our national life and welfare are founded. No person who adheres to the left wing of the Socialist party should be allowed to become a teacher, and if such a one should be discovered in our schools he or she should be compelled to leave."

Dr. Tildesley said that to prove he was not "tipping against windmills" he would quote a letter printed in the Call and signed by, among others, Scott Nearing, Louis Lochner, David P. Berenson—until a year ago a teacher in a Brooklyn high school and now in charge at the Rand School of training teachers for Socialist Sunday schools—Benjamin Glassberg, the teacher of history at the Brooklyn Commercial High School who was recently suspended under charges of Bolshevist sympathies, and Jacob Lavin, a teacher in a Brooklyn elementary school. "The letter is a declaration of party policy," Dr. Tildesley said, "and it starts out by declaring that the signers believe in the abolition of all social reform now contained in party platforms, and that the party they stand for must teach, propagate and agitate exclusively for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of social democracy."

"If there are quite a number of Marxian Socialists in our school system," the speaker added, "but I cannot state the number exactly. In my judgment, all candidates for licenses in the subjects of English, history, economics and civics should be questioned by the board of examiners as to their views on Marxian socialism, and if shown to be followers of the party as set forth in the communist manifesto they should not be licensed by the board."

Mr. Linville, who opened the argument, said first that the Board of Education was directly against the idealism for which President Wilson is battling. He then went to the Board of Education, after saying that former Superintendent of Schools Maxwell told him thirteen years ago that "any teacher who criticized a superior should be punished, whether his criticisms were true or not," the speaker remarked:

"To show you that though times change the school system goes right on I will remind you that four weeks ago the Assistant Corporation Counsel, Mayer, declared at the trial of Benjamin Glassberg that 'it made no difference whether Mr. Glassberg said in his classes was true or not, he should be punished just the same for saying it in that place.'"

Mr. Linville referred to the pamphlets which the Board of Education issued to be used in teaching children about the war as being "full of hate for the Germans, Jews and misrepresentation of the Russians and containing an elaborate brief for compulsory military training of adults."

"It was clearly stated that if any teacher failed to instruct the children in these matters with enthusiasm he should be dismissed," said the speaker. "And the professor supported National Security League has been asked to approve the course in civics and economics being developed by the board of superintendents."

Dr. Tildesley agreed with Mr. Linville that there was "too much autocracy in the Board of Education," and that as a body it showed room for improvement, but it was as good, he said, as New York city deserved at the present time.

Hopes for Higher Pay.

"The Board of Education represents the philosophy of life of the New York public, and is as good as they are entitled to in consideration of the average intelligence of the citizens." The teachers, he said, might be better if they were paid more. "Men and women of sound judgment and optimistic outlook are needed and such cannot be obtained at the present salaries. If the Governor signs the bill raising the salaries of high school teachers men of the type needed may be attracted to the work."

Charles P. Howland presided. Zecher Chafetz, assistant professor of law at Harvard, wittily ridiculed the fears of the reactionaries over free discussion in the schools. "What if the children hear a few 'advanced' theories from some teachers?" he asked. "Children don't accept without question all their teachers say. There are their parents and various other agencies to correct mistakes. What are we afraid of anyway? With the army and navy and the police and the power at our backs, surely a teacher here and there can't do much harm. After all, what we are afraid of is not Russia or any teachings about Russia, we are afraid of an economic change which will take away property from those who have inherited it."

Gives \$30,000 to Employees.

WINDHOLM, Mass., April 26.—Thirty thousand dollars in checks ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 each were placed in the pay envelopes of forty employees of the Nelson L. White & Sons Cotton Mills this afternoon by Zedek Long White, junior member of the firm, in recognition of their long and faithful service and as a token of his love and esteem.

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COLD SNAP'S END IS PREDICTED TO-DAY

Sharps Are Puzzled by Unseasonable Weather.

SHARP'S END IS PREDICTED TO-DAY

Although not quite so cold as Friday, by about two degrees, the weather yesterday was had enough to drive amateur astronomical mathematicians to figuring on a theory that somehow, probably due to the war, the world skidded on its straight and narrow terrestrial path, causing an autumn of eight instead of three months, and that we are now about to subside into a real old-fashioned winter.

Any one who went outdoors yesterday at 1:30 A. M., when the thermometer was down at the ice skating figure of 29 degrees, would be inclined to believe this theory, but the rest of the world, snugly in bed, would probably side with the Weather Bureau. The latter admits that, although yesterday was the coldest April 26 since the glacial period, we are experiencing merely a little unseasonable weather which cannot last long. In fact, so James J. Scarr declares, the wind will slow down to-day and give the sun a chance to melt the furies of the traffic cops and budding winter.

From all sides farmers complain that the unseasonable weather means a heavy loss to them, incidentally, to the country in general, because of the damage to crops. On the 2,000 acre farm owned by Edmund C. Converse in Greenwich, Conn., it was estimated that the damage to 12,000 peach trees and 1,000 plum trees will amount to \$35,000.

The temperature rose steadily yesterday from 6 A. M. on, but had not reached the average for this time of the year, 52 degrees by midnight. The wind although it may do so to-day. The wind also diminished from a recorded high of thirty-two miles an hour, which means probably forty in gusts, at 8 A. M., to twenty-four miles twelve hours later.

Hospital to Be War Memorial.

A permanent memorial to American soldiers killed in France will be built this year at Rheims by the American Fund for French Wounded. This memorial will take the form of a hospital of 100 endowed beds. The detailed plans for the hospital were announced yesterday at 3 P. M. in the Hotel Commodore by Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, who has been in charge of the organization's work since 1914 and who has just returned from France to give an accounting to the American public.

Essex Market Court Opens Tuesday.

The new Essex Market court, at Second Avenue and Second Street, opened Tuesday with a dedication which will be attended by Magistrates, attorneys and social workers. Joe Levy, the lawyer, said that the new court, which is a deep, strong, earnest patriotism to uphold the Constitution and the institutions and system of government that were safely handed down to us by our forefathers.

Justice Mulligan granted yesterday in Supreme Court an application by the New York Exchange for Women's Work to sell the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, known as 234 Madison Avenue, to the Oceanic Investing Company. The property is 25 by 35 feet, and the purchase price is \$350,000.

The property was purchased by the association in 1901 for \$100,000, and since has been used as a saleroom. It is proposed to invest part of the proceeds in the purchase of a new building.

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SEDITIONARY TALK STIRS GEN. MILES

Famous Old Fighter Suggests Drastic Remedies to Ohio Society.

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Nelson A. Miles, one time commanding General of the United States Army, voiced his indignation last night at the "seditious" remarks of a certain "Red" speaker at a dinner given in honor of Colgate Hoyt, the banker, by the Ohio Society in the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We hear false and treasonable utterances in this city," said the old Indian fighter, "that this is a capitalist government, and not a government of the people. In this city is being spread the seed of ruin and chaos in America that their bread employed in the destruction of Russia." He was one of the speakers at a dinner given in honor of Colgate Hoyt, the banker, by the Ohio Society in the Waldorf-Astoria.

"There are three ways that we can fight this seditious talk," said the general. "There is the great influence that will be exerted here by the four million men who offered their lives in the service of the country. They are the backbone of the nation, and they are the ones who will eventually overthrow the institutions of this country."

"One way is to enact laws by State governments to make such utterances a criminal offense. Another way would be to treat the situation like the people out West used to before the courts were established. They had vigilance committees, and some mornings men found themselves hanging without their feet touching the ground. The third way is to bring the matter into the hands of the people, a deep, strong, earnest patriotism to uphold the Constitution and the institutions and system of government that were safely handed down to us by our forefathers."

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